



FIELD WILL RETIRE

The Venerable Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Has Resigned.

LONG LIFE OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Review of His Judicial Career—Labors of Great Magnitude—Momentous Questions Decided By the Court—Attorney General McKenna, His Probable Successor on the Bench.

Washington, D. C., October 14, 1897. It was announced at the Supreme Court to-day that Justice Stephen J. Field, of California, had notified President McKinley of his intention to retire as a member of the court, and had informed his colleagues of this fact. It is expected that his successor will be nominated by the President immediately after the convening of Congress in December, and that Attorney General McKenna, also of California, will be named for the office. Justice Field, it is learned, notified the President last April of his intention to retire, but the President did not acknowledge it until October 9th.

In the letter of Justice Field to his associates, notifying them of his retirement, is a copy of the acceptance of his resignation by the President, in which Mr. McKinley speaks in the highest terms of the services rendered by the distinguished jurist. The letter further says:

"My judicial career covers many years of service. On the 10th of March, 1863, I was commissioned by President Lincoln as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, taking the oath of office on the 20th day of the following May. When my resignation takes effect my period of service on this bench will have exceeded that of any of my predecessors, while my entire judicial life will have embraced more than forty years. I may be pardoned for saying that during all this period, long in comparison with the brevity of human life, though in the retrospect it has gone with the swiftness of a tale that is told, I have not shunned to declare in every case coming before me for decision the conclusions which my deliberate convictions compelled me to arrive at, by the conscientious exercise of such abilities and acquirements as I possessed."

"It is a pleasant thing in my memory that my appointment came from President Lincoln, of whose appointees I am the last survivor. Up to that time there had been no representative here of the Pacific coast. At the head of the court, when I became one of its members, was the venerable Chief Justice Taney, and among the Associates Justices was Mr. Justice Wayne, who had sat with Chief Justice Marshall, thus constituting a link between the past and the future, and, as it were, binding in unity, nearly an entire century of the life of this court."

"During my incumbency three Chief Justices and sixteen Associate Justices have passed away, leaving me precious remembrances of common labors and intimate and agreeable companionship. "When I came here the country was in the midst of war. Washington was one great camp, and now and then the boom of cannon could be heard from the other side of the Potomac. But we could not say inter-armed silent legions. This court met in regular session, never once falling in time or place, and its work went on as though there were no sound of battle. Indeed, the war itself simply added to the amount of litigation here, as elsewhere. But the war ended in a couple of years, and then came the great period of reconstruction and the last amendments to the Federal constitution."

"In the efforts to re-establish the nation, to adjust all things to the changed political, social and economic conditions, questions of far-reaching import were developed—questions of personal liberty, of constitutional right, which, after oftentimes heated discussions before the people and in the hall of Congress, came to us for decision. I do not exaggerate when I say no more difficult and momentous questions were ever presented to this or any other court. I look back with pride and joy to the fact that I was permitted to take part in the consideration of all those important questions, and that not infrequently I was called upon to express the judgment of this court thereon. And now, those times of angry debate, deep feeling and judicial decision have passed, not simply of necessity as so prescribed by the fundamental law, but in the main as in themselves both correct and wise."

"As we all know the period of the war was followed by one continuing even to the present time, of marvellous material development. Wealth accumulated such as never before was dreamed of in this country. Gigantic enterprises were undertaken and carried through. Inventions have multiplied the conveniences of life, as well as the possibilities of achievements. Indeed, the conditions of life have essentially changed from those that prevailed prior to the war. Out of this changed social and economic condition have sprung not merely an immense multitude of cases, but litigation of a character vitally affecting the future prosperity and safety of this country. To this court have come for final solution and decision many of these questions and cases. By the blessings of Almighty God my health and life have been preserved, and I have been enabled to take part in the consideration of all these cases. Few appreciate the magnitude of our labors. The burden resting upon us for the last fifteen or twenty years has been enormous. The volume of our reports show that I alone have written 629 opinions. If to these are added 57 opinions in the Circuit Court and 365 prepared while I was on the Supreme Court of California, it will be seen that I have voiced the decision in 1,052 cases."

"If it may be said that all of our decisions have not met with the universal approval of the American people, yet it is to the great glory of that people

that always and everywhere has been yielded a willing obedience to them. That fact is eloquent of the stability of popular institutions, and demonstrates that the people of these United States are capable of self government. As I look back over the more than a third of a century that I have sat on this bench, I am more and more impressed with the immeasurable importance of this court. It carries neither the purse nor the sword, but it possesses the power of declaring the law, and in that is found the safeguard of the whole mighty fabric of Government from rushing to destruction. This negative power, the power of resistance, is only the safety of a popular government and it is an additional assurance when the power is in such hands as yours."

"With this I give place to my successor. But I can never cease to linger on the memories of the past. Among the permitted ones for all the hard work that a seat on this bench imposes have been the intimate and friendly relationships that have been formed between its members. Though we have often differed in our opinions it has always been an honest difference, which did not affect our mutual regard and respect. These many years have indeed been years of labor and of toil, but they have brought their own reward; and we can all join in thanking God for the author of our being that we have been permitted to spend so much of our lives in the service of our country."

"The court's reply, which is signed by all the members, expresses deep regret at the loss it has sustained and pays a high tribute both to the character and ability of Justice Field. The President apparently has not yet decided upon the appointments that Justice Field's retirement will occasion, save that Attorney General McKenna will be nominated for the Supreme bench unless some cause intervenes between now and December to prevent it."

RECIPROCITY COMMISSIONER.

John A. Kasson Appointed With Plenary Powers.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—The President has decided to appoint a special commissioner with plenary powers to carry into effect the reciprocity provisions of sections 3 and 4, of the tariff act, approved July 24, 1897. It was found upon making an investigation of the matter that the regular force of the Department of State is at present too over-crowded with pressing business, that serious delay in carrying out the expressed wish of Congress would inevitably follow if, in addition to the usual routine work of the department, its officers were required to perform the special examinations and negotiations essential to carry forward the will of Congress as expressed in the sections above referred to. Moreover, the pressure for early and consistent action in the arrangement of measures of reciprocity has been very great, from foreign countries as well as from our own citizens.

The interest of the President in reciprocity is especially keen. During his connection with the tariff legislation of 1890, while chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the inclusion in that law of a reciprocity provision was conclusive of his determination to foster and promote American industry and commerce by this means.

In view of these facts the President has designated the Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, as such special commissioner, with Mr. Chapman Coleman, of Kentucky, as secretary, and Mr. John Ball Osborne, of Scranton, Pa., as assistant secretary.

The commissioner is charged particularly to look after the agricultural interests, both North and South, not forgetting the large and constantly increasing manufacturing interests East of the Alleghenys. Mr. Kasson has had a varied experience in diplomatic negotiations and has shown much ability in all with which he has been connected. He was Minister to Austria from June 11, 1877, to May, 1881; Minister to Germany from July 4, 1884, to March, 1885. He was also one of the commissioners to represent the Government of the United States at the conference held in Berlin concerning Samoan affairs, and is one of the Signatories of the Berlin general act, concluded June 14, 1889. He was then commissioned as special envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, his commission bearing date March 1, 1889. Preceding his diplomatic service, Mr. Kasson was for many years a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and in that place became thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the tariff question and the debates on that subject.

Mr. Coleman has also been connected with the diplomatic service of this Government. For a number of years he was secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, where he entered the service as second secretary. He is a deep student of economic questions and a linguist of more than average ability. He is a master of the German tongue, both written and spoken. He was strongly recommended to the President for appointment as Consul General at Berlin. Because of his experience he is expected to render valuable service to Mr. Kasson in dealing with these important negotiations.

Mr. Osborne has, as has been stated, from Scranton, Pa., and has also studied the subjects that will necessarily arise in considering the questions covered by sections 3 and 4, of the tariff law. His father, it is understood, is a warm personal friend of the President, but is neither directly nor collaterally connected with him.

DRUGGISTS ADJOURN.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 11.—The Wholesale Druggists and the Proprietary Association wound up their business to-day by electing the officers reported by these dispatches yesterday and deciding to meet at St. Louis in October, 1898. They are being entertained to-night at a banquet tendered by the druggists of this city.

NERVOUS TROUBLES all kinds cured with ANIMAL EXTRACTS. Free book tells how. WASHINGTON, FREE BOOK CO., Washington, D. C.

MALICE AND HATRED

Governor Atkinson Says These Motives Prompted the Prosecution of His Wife.

SPEAKS OF BRIBERY AND BLACKMAIL

Declares That the Prosecution Was a Family Quarrel Instigated by a Grandson of His Wife's Former Husband—The Grandson Makes a Statement of His Side of the Case.

Glenville, W. Va., Oct. 14, 1897. Governor Atkinson who has hitherto kept still about the trial of his wife has made a statement of which the following are the principal points:

"I have hitherto said nothing for publication in this case, except to merely state that I know the prosecution was actuated by malice and hatred. It is a family quarrel, and the public knows that they are the most bitter disputes. I have heard every sentence of the testimony given in the case. Independent of the law, which, in my judgment, does not clear this case as a probable forgery, and on other matters which cannot be directly connected with the crime set out in the indictment, I am clearly of the opinion that several witnesses and, indeed, all the real testimony upon which the case hinged, had been induced to testify for a consideration."

"I am led to the conclusion by the demeanor of the witnesses while testifying on the witness stand and by the fact and circumstances connected with their testimony, coupled with the further fact that offers were made to other witnesses or their representatives to pay money to them, and be given lands without the payment of money therefor, provided they would testify against the defendant, Mrs. Atkinson."

"The evidence brought out in the trial also shows that Mrs. Atkinson, prior to her marriage to Judge Camden, received an anonymous letter warning her not to marry said Camden; that at the time the will of Judge Camden was about to be probated, various other letters were written to her threatening newspaper publication, unless a large sum of money was paid, and which if paid, it was promised nothing would be said or published relative to her; that prior to her marriage to me, another anonymous letter was sent to her threatening her with other troubles, including newspaper publications, which would be thrown across her pathway. The demands of the anonymous blackmailing letter were not acceded to nor complied with, and the result was that the vilest of vile publications appeared against her in newspapers in regard to Camden's will, and also at about the time of her marriage with me. The man who inspired all these publications is well known to be Camden Somers, grandson of Judge Camden, the individual upon whose testimony the indictment against Mrs. Atkinson was solely founded, and who appeared as the principal prosecuting witness in this case."

"In my honest, unbiased judgment she is guilty of no crime whatever, and most certainly the crime of adultery and abetting in uttering the forged papers charged against her in the indictment was in no sense proven in the trial of this case."

STATEMENT BY SOMERS.

Camden Somers made this statement for publication:

"I have no comment to make concerning the merits of the case beyond my former statement regarding the matter prior to the present trial, where unscrupulous counsel and witnesses for the defense, tortured, twisted and lied about me. I will hereafter studiously avoid giving them even a shadow of an excuse to resort to similar tactics, when the case again comes up for hearing. "I have been actuated in this matter alone by a desire to protect the estate of my grandfather from the mercenary rapacity of conspiring mercenaries, and to prove to the world that Judge Camden, in his declining years, instead of losing that sterling sense of justice and love of his children which had always characterized the life of this noble old man, was the pitiful victim of misplaced confidence in those by whom he was surrounded in his old age, and that his mental integrity, which he retained until the last, compelled a resort to demand forged processes to blacken his fair name and steal the birthright of his children. I think the world now knows this."

PULLMAN CAR COMPANY.

Directors Re-Elected and Quarterly Dividend Declared.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car Company was held to-day. Over \$24,000,000 of the capital stock was represented. Directors George M. Pullman, Marshal Field, J. W. Deane, Norman Williams and O. S. A. Sprague, of Chicago, and Henry C. Hulbert, of New York, and Henry Reed, of Boston, were re-elected.

The usual quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable November 15th, was declared.

The income of the company from earnings of cars was \$7,743,344. Income from other sources swelled the total receipts of the company during the fiscal year to \$8,974,885. The disbursements for the year, including \$2,809,000 paid in dividends were \$7,204,037, leaving a surplus for the year of \$1,770,851. The number of cars owned and controlled is 2,428, of which 2,103 are standard, and 325 tourist, or second, class cars.

Small pill, safe pill, best pill. De Witt's Little Early Risers cure biliousness, constipation, sick headache, indigestion, etc. M. F. Trotter, R. L. Walker and Truitt & Smith.

GREAT TOBACCO SMOKE

Three and One-Half Million Pounds of Leaf Destroyed by Fire.

BIGGEST FIRE IN HISTORY OF DURHAM

Assistance From Raleigh Arrives After Fire Is Under Control—American Tobacco Company the Principal Loser—Total Loss of Nearly a Quarter Million Dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 14, 1897.

The city of Durham was to-day visited by the most destructive fire in its history. Seven four-story prize houses, filled with tobacco, and eight dwellings went up in smoke in the space of two hours, and at one time the Duke Cigarette factory was in great danger. The total loss is \$250,000, with \$200,000 insurance.

The fire originated at 11 o'clock in the roof of a building owned by H. J. Bass & Co., and spread rapidly, enveloping the whole block. At 12 o'clock assistance was telegraphed for from here, and a special firemen's train was sent half an hour later. When they arrived the fire was under control.

The principal loss was sustained by the American Tobacco Company. Losses and insurance are as follows:

L. W. Wise, five dwelling houses, insured for \$2,340.
W. Duke, one prize house, insured for \$1,500, valued at \$2,000.
H. J. Bass & Co., stock of tobacco, insured for \$6,000, valued at \$10,000.
W. T. Carrington, stock of tobacco, insured for \$21,000, valued at \$35,000.
American Tobacco Company, stock of tobacco, insured for \$95,000, valued at \$125,000.

George W. Watts, two prize houses, insured for \$6,000, valued at \$7,500.
B. L. Duke, two prize houses and two dwelling houses, insured for \$9,948, valued at \$12,600.

H. J. Bass & Co., office furniture, and stables, insured for \$400, valued at \$600.
Manning & Morgan, one prize house, insured for \$3,500, valued at \$5,000.
W. Duke, one dwelling house, insured for \$1,000, valued at \$1,500.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, stock of tobacco, insured for \$21,000, valued at \$35,000.
Estate of W. D. Newton, one prize house, insured for \$1,600, valued at \$2,500.

James Newton, two dwellings, valued at \$2,500, no insurance.
Total loss, \$241,600.
Total insurance, \$196,293.

Three and one half million pounds of tobacco were burned.

HOW SHE ESCAPED.

Rescuer of Miss Cisneros Tells the Story of His Adventures.

New York, Oct. 14.—Karl Decker, one of the rescuers of Evangelina Code Cisneros, from the Casa de Recojidas, Havana, arrived in this city on the Spanish line steamship Panama this afternoon. He was met down the bay by a number of newspaper men, and said: "I was commissioned to go to Cuba and rescue Senorita Cisneros from the filthy prison. I started from New York August 28, determined to free the woman, though I did not see my way clear. After reaching Havana many plans suggested themselves to me, but each one proved impracticable. I tried to bribe the jailer or Alcalde, but he wanted \$16,000 for the job, and positive assurance that he and his family could get to the United States. This was too rich a proposition for me."

Mr. Decker repeated the story of the rescue from the jail as already told in these dispatches and related what happened after the girl was out of the prison. He said:

"When Senorita Cisneros entered our shanty adjoining the jail we let her rest a few moments and drove to the house of a friend where she remained in secrecy until Saturday afternoon."

"To reach the steamer for New York she was obliged to walk down Obispo street, the principal thoroughfare of Havana, at a time when the street was crowded, and yet take her time and smoke a cigar. If she had skulked about the back streets she would immediately have been suspected. It is over a mile from the house to the pier. She had a passport made out under an assumed name. All the steamships anchored in the stream. Senorita Cisneros walked down from the house clad as a rancher, and my companion and I followed behind. She sauntered along leisurely, and once in a while turned about to see if we were following. We motioned to her to go on. She grew more confident as she went along, and we waited for her to get on the launch and when the launch returned from the vessel and she was not on it, we knew that the scheme had worked like a charm."

"The day after the jail break the town was astir over the escape of Senorita Cisneros. A house to house search was begun and would have been kept up had not a telegram from Minister Dupuy de Lome, at Washington, informed Weyler that the girl was on the high seas and expected any day in New York. Then Weyler was mad. He threw the jailer, Jose Quintas, into jail, whereupon the jailer told about my attempting to bribe him. This, in connection with the surmise of de Lome placed suspicion on me. I gave it out that I was going to take a steamer for Mexico. There was only one steamer leaving Sunday, and that was a Spanish steamer. I waited for instructions from New York, and had almost made up my mind to start Sunday, instructions or no instructions. My instructions came, happily."

"My passport was made out in the name of Karl Decker. In order to take the Panama Sunday night, and run the gauntlet, it was necessary to get my

passport vised and stamped with the secretary of the captain general. I knew that my passport would never be signed, and I learned that an order for my arrest was determined on, and that I was to be arrested at 5 o'clock Monday morning."

"I was in a bad pickle. I got a glimpse of the writing of Senor Carvajal, the secretary of Weyler, and I copied it, so that I had it down dead. Then I forged the vice signature. I determined to do without the seal. At the last moment I went to the wharf and took the launch for the steamship. The Inspector looked at my passport and asked where the seal was. I assumed a nonchalant air, his best I could, and told him that Senor Casajal was at the Inglaterra Hotel, and having no seal, he signed his name to a statement saying it was all right. The Inspector hesitated and showed the signature to another Inspector, and he said all right, and I was safe."

"The Spanish authorities never thought for a moment that I would take a Spanish steamer. Nearly all the Americans take the American line. They did not think to guard the Panama and watch for me. They arrest all prisoners at 5 o'clock in the morning. They were sure I would be in town on Monday and they were fooled."

Senorita Cisneros received a number of visitors at the Hotel Waldorf to-day, among them General Julio Sangulilly, Henry George, Tom L. Johnson and ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton.

FAURE FETED.

Banquet to the French President to Commemorate His Visit to Russia.

Paris, Oct. 14.—President Faure was banqueted this evening in commemoration of his recent visit to Russia. The entertainment took place in the hall of the Commercial Exchange, which was sumptuously decorated in the President's honor. The table at which M. Faure was seated was on a dais and was covered by a canopy of tawny velvet fringed with gold. The banquet was organized by the merchants and manufacturers of France, of whom there were about 750 present. The President, escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers, arrived at 8 o'clock, accompanied by the officers of his military household. He was received by the presidents and members of the Commercial Tribunal of the Seine, the Chamber of Commerce, the banquet committee and all the Cabinet Ministers who were in Paris. The President was conducted to the table of honor, the band playing the Marseillaise and the whole assembly applauding. Among those present were dozens of Deputies and all the leading merchants of the republic. M. Guy, president of the Tribunal of Commerce, who presided, toasted the President. President Faure, in reply, said:

"I am pleased to find myself in the society of business men, where I can rely upon a friendly reception by virtue of my own origin, of which I am always proud. Let me tell you how deep was my emotion when Paris declared the patriotic satisfaction which the entire nation felt at the consequence of the words exchanged between the Emperor and his President. I repeat, in order to place the country face to face with its responsibilities, that it is owing to its great wisdom and political spirit that the Democracy is able to rejoice at the results obtained. It has known how to prove that the Republican institutions to which it is unalterably attached, guarantee peace at home and insure abroad that continuity of views and intentions, falling which nothing can be solidly and durably established, an epoch, a new beginning which will be preserved well beyond the end of our century. It seemed as if it ought to definitely fix the destinies of the nations of old Europe and determine their respective positions in the world."

"The matter of amending the city charter so as to establish a commission to have control of the municipal finances, is attracting considerable attention. City Attorney Meredith has prepared a lengthy bill and its consideration by the special committee from the City Council on charter amendments was begun to-night. The plan contemplates a commission to have exclusive control of the city's money and appropriate it among the different departments."

Mrs. Loreta Small Ford to-day secured an injunction from the Law and Equity Court restraining Lawyer Preston Cooke, trustee of the Ford estate, from paying over to Stewart Ford \$150 at stated periods, the amount allowed him by his mother. It will be remembered that Ford and his wife are suing each other for divorce. She claims alimony, and says in her bill that Ford is so extravagant if he is allowed to draw his allowance there will be no money out of which to pay alimony if it is allowed by the court.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Elect Officers and Attend an Oyster Roast and Other Festivities.

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons held the final business meeting of its present session this morning and elected the following officers:

General Grand High Priest Reuben C. Lemmon, Toledo.
Deputy General Grand High Priest, James W. Taylor, Luthersville, Ga.
General Grand King, Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell.
General Grand Scribe, Joseph Edyas, Paris, Ill.
General Grand Treasurer, Daniel Striker, Hastings, Mich.
General Grand Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo.
General Grand Captain of the Host, William C. Swain, Milwaukee.
General Grand Principal Sojourner, Nathan Kingley, Austin, Minn.
General Grand Royal Arch Captain, Bernard G. Wat, Henderson, Ky.
General Grand Master of the Third Vell, George E. Corson, Washington.
General Grand Master of the Second Vell, Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines.
The next triennial meeting of the General Grand Chapter will be held at Cincinnati, in September, 1900.
The balance of the day was spent in festivities, including an oyster roast in the afternoon and a banquet in the evening.

SUSPICIOUS SCHOONER.

Customs Officers Board the Donna A. Briggs, but Have Nothing to Say.

Lewes, Del., Oct. 14.—The United States Customs officers this afternoon boarded the alleged filibustering schooner, Donna A. Briggs, which has been lying at this port for several days. The customs officers refused to discuss their visit to the Briggs and the deputy is now awaiting instructions from the Government.

The Donna A. Briggs arrived here about a week ago from Norfolk with a cargo of coal for the fish packers. After the coal had been discharged the schooner anchored in the harbor, apparently awaiting orders. The Captain of the alleged filibuster refuses to talk of the movements of his vessel.

If you feel weak, dull and discouraged you will find a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good.

BRADY IN FINE HUMOR

Seems to Be Very Well Pleased With Recent Presidential Appointments.

WADDILL BESIEGED BY OFFICE SEEKERS

Collector Bethel's Principal Rival to Be His Chief Clerk—Points Out Democratic Nominees—Proposed City Charter Amendments—Mrs. Ford Secures an Injunction.

(Special Dispatch to The Virginian.)

Richmond, Va., Oct. 14, 1897. Collector James D. Brady was in his office to-day for the first time this week. He has been confined to his home in Petersburg by indigestion, and is still far from being a well man. The Collector was in fine humor but had nothing to say with reference to President McKinley's recent appointments for Virginia. It was quite evident, however, that Colonel Brady was very well pleased with what had been done.

Mr. John S. Bethel will qualify as collector of customs in about a week. It is reported that he will appoint Captain B. C. Cook, who opposed him, to the position of chief deputy. Mr. Frank Murphy had been slated for the office, but it is said a compromise was fixed up whereby Mr. Bethel should be made collector and Captain Cook his chief deputy. Captain Cook is a one-armed Federal veteran, and had strong endorsements from both the old soldiers of both the Confederate and Northern armies.

Judge Waddill, who returned from Washington last night after four days' absence, was besieged by office-seekers to-day. Republicans of both races called to seek his endorsement for positions in the custom house. He made no promises other than that he would do his best for the applicants. The Judge is very much elated over the fact that his recommendations for office at Washington have met with so much favor. He had very little time to give office seekers to-day, as some important law cases were awaiting his attention.

Of the twenty-one nominations made by the Democrats for the Senate, fourteen are new men—a larger percentage than in any year since the war. Over sixty of the one hundred House candidates are new men. Two gentlemen, at present members of the Senate, have been nominated for the House. They are the Hon. James N. Stubbs, of Gloucester, and Dr. G. T. Snead, of Princess Anne. Dr. W. D. Quisenberry, of Caroline, a former Senator, is also a House nominee. Six former members of the House have been put up for the Senate, as follows: Bland Massie, of Nelson; B. H. Munford, of Richmond; R. B. Hartley, of Sussex; W. E. Foster, of Norfolk; R. A. James, of Pittsylvania, and John N. Ople, of Augusta. The Republicans and Populists have very few candidates in the field.

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The meeting of prominent educators and other citizens to be held at Lee Camp Hall next Tuesday night to consider the matter of the best means to secure a proper school history promises to be a great success. The responses have been numerous and all of them favorable. There will be a very large attendance. One of the most distinguished Virginians has promised to preside and to make an address.

There is considerable mystery surrounding the case of the man who attempted to commit suicide in a carriage last night. He is a middle aged person about six feet tall and weighs 250 pounds. He says his name is George Covert, and that he is a Brooklyn contractor. He would tell nothing about himself other than his name. Covert cut his throat in several places and made numerous stabs in his body. He is at the Retreat for the Sick and will probably recover. It is reported that he has telegraphed for his wife to come to Richmond. The man was stopping at the Jefferson.

The case of D. W. Vaughan, charged with shooting and wounding P. H. Martin, and Martin charged with committing a theft in Vaughan's room, was postponed in the Police Court to-day. The young men board at the same house. Vaughan says Martin was in his room robbing him early this morning, while Martin states that he entered simply to get a match. Martin was shot through the right shoulder.

Disfigurement for life by burns or scalds may be avoided by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great remedy for piles and for all kinds of sores and skin troubles. J. M. F. Trotter, R. L. Walker, and Truitt & Smith.

Tasty buyers have found our black undressed worsteds to be just what they wanted. Our second order will be ready for your inspection this week.

RUDOLPH & WALLACE, 333 Main street.

"Newest Discovery—Ext. Teeth; no pain. N. Y. D. Rooms, Ennis, 162 Main.